

تمرينات بخش ۷-۷ خروج

(۱)

$$\text{ا) } |\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_c|^2 = |x_1^r x_c^r + (y_1^r y_c^r)i|^2 = (x_1^r + x_c^r)^2 + (y_1^r + y_c^r)^2$$

$$= |\bar{z}_1|^2 + |\bar{z}_c|^2 + 2(x_1^r x_c^r + y_1^r y_c^r) = |\bar{z}_1|^2 + |\bar{z}_c|^2 + 2(x_1^r y_c^r - x_c^r y_1^r)$$

$$(-x_1^r y_c^r + y_1^r x_c^r)i \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(\bar{z}_1 \bar{z}_c) = x_1^r x_c^r - y_1^r y_c^r \Rightarrow$$

$$|\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_c|^2 = |\bar{z}_1|^2 + |\bar{z}_c|^2 + \operatorname{Re}(\bar{z}_1 \bar{z}_c)$$

(۲)

$$z_1 = x_1 + iy_1, \quad z_c = x_c + iy_c$$

(۳)

$$\frac{x_1}{x_c} \neq \frac{y_1}{y_c}$$

حول \bar{z}_1 و \bar{z}_c دو مرتبه غير مترافق

$$a\bar{z}_1 + b\bar{z}_c = 0 \Rightarrow ax_1 + iay_1 + bx_c + iby_c = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + bx_c = 0 \\ a y_1 + b y_c = 0 \end{cases}$$

نیز $a, b \neq 0$ باشد

$$\Rightarrow ax_1 = -bx_c \Rightarrow \frac{ax_1}{ay_1} = \frac{-bx_c}{-by_c} \Rightarrow$$

$$a y_1 = -b x_c \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x_1}{y_1} = \frac{x_c}{y_c} \Rightarrow$$

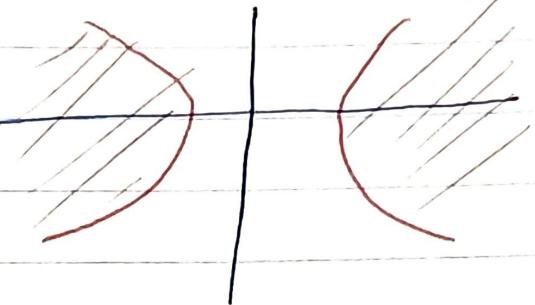
حکم دسته ایمه مخالف فرض است



$$\alpha z_1 + \beta z_2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow b s > 0 \Rightarrow \alpha s - \beta t > 0$$

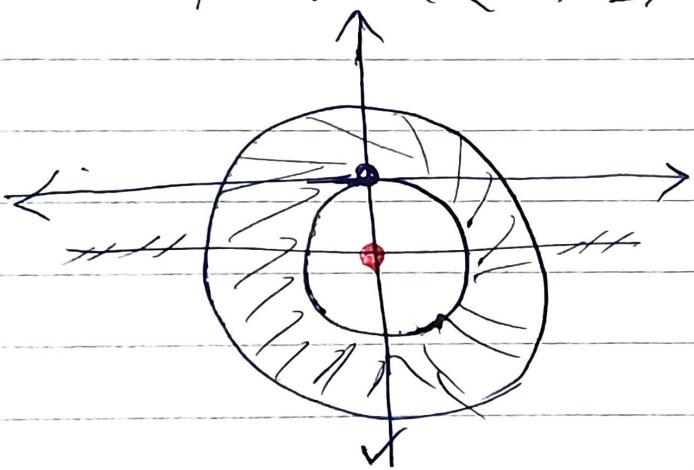
a) $(z_1)' = (\alpha_1 - y_1 i + r u y_1) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(z') = \alpha' - y'$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z') > 1 \Rightarrow \alpha' - y' > 1$$



b) $1 < |z| < 2 \Rightarrow$

$$|\alpha + (\gamma + 1)i| < r \Rightarrow |\alpha - (\gamma + 1)| < \varepsilon$$



$$\alpha z^r + \alpha k z + \alpha e^r s \Rightarrow z = \frac{-\alpha k \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 k^2 + \varepsilon_{kk} r}}{\alpha k} \Rightarrow$$

$$z = \frac{-\alpha k}{\alpha k} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{kk} - k^2 \alpha}}{\alpha k} i \Rightarrow k = \sqrt{\varepsilon_{kk} - k^2 \alpha}$$

$$b < \frac{\varepsilon_{kk}}{k} \Rightarrow \sqrt{k} \frac{\alpha \sqrt{\varepsilon_{kk} - k^2 \alpha}}{\alpha k} < \frac{\alpha}{k} \Rightarrow k < \sqrt{\varepsilon_{kk} - k^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow$$

$$k^2 < \varepsilon_{kk} - k^2 \alpha \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{kk}' < \varepsilon_{kk} \Rightarrow k < \sqrt{\varepsilon_{kk}}$$

$$\checkmark A \leq z^T - (1 + \varepsilon_i) z^T (P_{-i} q_i) z + \varepsilon - \varepsilon_i = 0$$

عند $\alpha = \sqrt{V}$

$$(x_i)^T - (1 + \varepsilon_i) x_i^T P_{-i} q_i + \varepsilon - \varepsilon_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i^T x^T x_i q_i - c_{ii} + \varepsilon - \varepsilon_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^T x + \varepsilon_i - c_{ii} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x^T x & r \\ \alpha & \sqrt{V} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{S}_n$$

$$\Rightarrow A \leq (z - x_i)(z^T - (c_{ii})z + (1 - \varepsilon_i)) = 0$$

$$z^T - (x_i^T x) + (1 - \varepsilon_i) = \sqrt{D} \leq \sqrt{-r + \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon - \varepsilon_i} =$$

$$i \sqrt{\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_i} \Rightarrow i(\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_i) \leq (\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = c_{ii} + \varepsilon_i - r \\ \vdots \\ z_r = c_{ii} + \varepsilon_i - r \end{cases}$$

$a \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Rightarrow a \leq b \leq c$ $\Rightarrow a \in [b, c]$

ترنات کیم صحت

$$\frac{1}{x_i (\frac{1}{r} - i)} = \frac{1}{i+1} \leq \frac{1}{r+i} \propto \frac{r-i}{r-i} =$$

$$\frac{r-i}{r+1} = \frac{r-1-i}{r+1}$$

10)

$$\frac{\sum c_i}{\sum \bar{c}_i} = \frac{\sum}{\sum \bar{c}_i} \times \frac{\sum + c_i}{\sum + \bar{c}_i} = \frac{\sum c_i}{\sum + \bar{c}_i} = \frac{\sum c_i}{\sum + \sum \bar{c}_i} = \frac{\sum c_i}{2\sum} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} i$$

(W) a) $\bar{z} + \bar{w} = \bar{z} + \bar{w} \Rightarrow (a+bi) + (b-di) = a + c - (b-d)i =$

$$\underbrace{(a-bi)}_{\bar{z}} + \underbrace{(c-di)}_{\bar{w}} = \bar{z} - \bar{w}$$

b) $\bar{z}w = \bar{z}\bar{w} \Rightarrow \bar{z}w = ((a+bi)(c-di)) + ((a+bi)(d+ci)) =$

$$ac - bd - (ad + cb)i \in A$$

$$\bar{z}\bar{w} = (a-bi)(c-di) = ac - bd + (ad - cb)i \in B$$

$$A \cup B \Rightarrow \bar{w}\bar{z} = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}$$

c) $\bar{z}^n = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{z} \cdot \bar{z} \cdots \bar{z} \Rightarrow z^n = \underbrace{z \cdot z \cdot z \cdots z}_{n \text{ times}} = z^n = (\bar{z})^n$

$$z^n = \bar{z}^n \Rightarrow \oplus$$

$$z^n = \bar{z}^n \rightarrow |z|^n e^{i\arg z} \rightarrow z^n = \sqrt[n]{|z|} e^{i\frac{\arg z}{n}}$$

$$\rightarrow z_1 = \frac{e^{i\frac{\arg z}{n}}}{\sqrt[n]{|z|}}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{e^{-i\frac{\arg z}{n}}}{\sqrt[n]{|z|}}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{c}i}{\sqrt[n]{|z|}}$$

$$z_3 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{c}i}{\sqrt[n]{|z|}}$$

مُرَادَاتِ مُنْعِي

$$Z_{S-18\text{ rad}} \rightarrow V_{SIV}, \cos \theta = \frac{10}{V} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{\lambda}{V}$$

$$\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{r} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi km}{r}\right) \quad r_{S-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sqrt{r} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \rightarrow \sqrt{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sqrt{r} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 - \epsilon i \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sqrt{r} \operatorname{eis}\left(\frac{\theta}{2} \text{ en}\right) = -\sqrt{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sqrt{r} 1 - \epsilon i \checkmark$$

$$\theta \leq \pi \wedge \frac{\theta}{2} \leq 1.5$$

$$\theta > 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{\cos \theta - 1}{r} = \cos' \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \cos' \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{V}}$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{r} = \sin' \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \sin' \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{V}}$$

٥

نَفَاعَاتِ

مُضِيَّاتِ حَلَاقَةِ اِرْتِهَانِيَّاتِ

$$(x-1)(x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5) \rightarrow x^0 \rightarrow x^5$$

$$\text{أو } \begin{cases} x^0 = 1 \\ x^1 = x \\ x^2 = x^2 \\ x^3 = x^3 \\ x^4 = x^4 \\ x^5 = x^5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{مُضِيَّاتِ حَلَاقَةِ اِرْتِهَانِيَّاتِ}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot 1 \operatorname{eis}\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi m}{r}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_{S-1} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \rightarrow 1 \\ z_{S+1} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}-1}{\epsilon} + \frac{\epsilon (\sqrt{r}+1)}{\epsilon} i \\ z_{S+1} \operatorname{eis}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}-1}{\epsilon} + \frac{\epsilon \sqrt{r}}{\epsilon} i \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_1 = 1 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi n}{8} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{16-2\sqrt{2}}}{2} i \\ z_2 = \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi n}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{16+2\sqrt{2}}}{2} i \end{array} \right.$$

⑥

$$r^2 \operatorname{cis}(2\theta) + r^2 \operatorname{cis}(-2\theta) \cancel{+ 2r^2 \operatorname{sin}(2\theta) \operatorname{cos}(2\theta)} \Rightarrow$$

$$r^2 (\operatorname{cis}(2\theta) + \operatorname{sin}(2\theta) \operatorname{cos}(2\theta)) \Rightarrow$$

$$\operatorname{sin}(2\theta) \rightarrow \operatorname{cos}(2\theta) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = r^2 \operatorname{sin}^2 \theta, r^2 \operatorname{sin}^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cos}(2\theta) \times \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \quad \operatorname{sin}(2\theta), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\theta = 0^\circ \Rightarrow z_{1,2} \quad \theta = \frac{\pi n}{2} \Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi n}{2} \Rightarrow z = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \pi \Rightarrow z = -1 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i$$

$$\theta = 0^\circ \leq \frac{\pi n}{2} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow z = 1 \leq -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(A)

$$(x+1)^2 + (x-1)^2 = (x+1)^2 + (x-1)^2 =$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (x-1)^2 i \left((x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2 i \right) = A$$

$$(x+1)(x-1)(-i) \cdot (x+1)^2 - i(x+1)(x-1)^2 (x-1)^2$$

$$(x+i)(x-i) = (x+1)^2 - (-i)(x+1)(x-1) - (x-1)^2$$

$$A = x^2 + (n+1) - (n-1)i - (n^2 - n) = -n^2 + n + i$$

$$B = n(n+1) - (n(n-1)) = 2ni$$

$\begin{cases} ① x-ni = 1-i \\ ② n+ni = 1+i \\ n \\ ③ 1s \Rightarrow -\alpha^2 i = 1-i \\ ④ \Delta = 17 + 8i = 10 \\ ⑤ n^2 i = n-i \\ \Delta = 17 + 8i \end{cases}$

$\frac{-\zeta + \sqrt{\kappa}}{-\xi i} = \sqrt{2}i - i$

$\frac{-\zeta - \sqrt{\kappa}}{-\xi i} = -\sqrt{2}i - i$

$\frac{-\zeta + \sqrt{\kappa}}{\xi i} = xi - \sqrt{2}i$

$\frac{-\zeta - \sqrt{\kappa}}{\xi i} = -xi - \sqrt{2}i$

موجي ايلر

if $x \leq 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm i \operatorname{cat}(\frac{n}{r}) \Rightarrow \pm i \Rightarrow 1, \checkmark$

if $x > 0 \Rightarrow z = \pm i \operatorname{cat}(\frac{n}{r}) \Rightarrow \pm i (-\sqrt{r^2 - n^2}) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \pm i (\sqrt{r^2 - n^2}) \Rightarrow \pm i (r - \sqrt{r^2 - n^2}) \Rightarrow$

بيانات هم جذرها دفعات داده شده بحق و معرفه درست است

تمرينات خصوصيات

$$T(1) Z = r \sqrt{r^2 + n^2}$$

$$\Downarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$ws = -r + ni$$

$$\Downarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow ws = r \operatorname{cis} \frac{n}{r} \Rightarrow Z = r \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{n}{r} \right)$$

$$Z = ws \operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 + \theta_c) = r \sqrt{r^2} \left(\operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{1}{r} \operatorname{cis} \frac{n}{r} \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \operatorname{cis}(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega} = \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{1}{r} \operatorname{cis} \frac{n}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{r_1} \operatorname{cis}(-\theta_c) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r_1} \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{n}{r} \right)$$

$$2a) (1 - \sqrt{r^2 - n^2})^2 = r^2 \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{n}{r} \right)^2 = r^2 \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{2n}{r} \right) = r^2 \operatorname{cis} \left(-\frac{n}{r} \right)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$r_1 < \theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$r^2 = \sqrt{r^2 - n^2}$$

ex, the first four roots are (2, e^{iθ})

$$\sqrt[4]{1+i} = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis} \left(\frac{\theta + 2\pi n}{4} \right)$$

- ① cis $\frac{\pi}{4}$
- ② cis $\frac{5\pi}{4}$
- ③ cis $\frac{9\pi}{4}$
- ④ cis $\frac{13\pi}{4}$

مراد سے کہیں ۷۔۷

$$① \sin^2 \theta = (e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta})^2 = (e^{2i\theta} - 2 + e^{-2i\theta})$$

$$= 14 \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow e^{2i\theta} - 2 + e^{-2i\theta} = 14 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$14 \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2i\theta} + e^{-2i\theta}) - 2 \Rightarrow 14 \sin^2 \theta = \cos 2\theta - 2$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta - 1)$$

$$14 \cos 2\theta = (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})^2 = e^{2i\theta} + 2 + e^{-2i\theta}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2i\theta} + e^{-2i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})^2$$

$$e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} = (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})^2$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})^2 = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2i\theta} + 2 + e^{-2i\theta}) = \cos 2\theta + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \cos 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta$$

$\lambda - \cos(n\pi) - i \sin(n\pi)$

$\lambda - \cos(n\pi) - i \sin(n\pi)$

$\lambda - \cos(n\pi) - i \sin(n\pi) = \lambda - \cos n - i \sin n$ Rücknahme

$\lambda - \cos n$

$$\operatorname{Re}(A) = \frac{\lambda - \cos n - \cos n + \cos(n\pi) + i \sin n}{\lambda - \cos n} =$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(A) = \frac{(\lambda - \cos n) - \cos n}{\lambda - \cos n} = \frac{\lambda - 2 \cos n}{\lambda - \cos n} =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda - \cos n}{\lambda - \cos n} - \frac{2 \cos n}{\lambda - \cos n} = 1 - \frac{2 \cos n}{\lambda - \cos n}$$

$$= \frac{-\cos n}{\lambda - \cos n} \left(1 + \frac{2 \cos n}{\lambda - \cos n} \right) = \frac{-\cos n}{\lambda - \cos n} \left(\cos n + 2 \frac{\cos n}{\lambda - \cos n} \right) =$$

$$\cos(n-1)n$$

(2)

$$\left(\frac{i - \tan(\alpha)}{i + \tan(\alpha)} \right)^n = \frac{i - \tan n}{i + \tan n} = \frac{i \cos n - i \sin n}{i \cos n + i \sin n} = \frac{\alpha - i}{\alpha + i}$$

$$\frac{\cos n \cos i \sin n}{\cos n - i \sin n} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{i - \tan n}{i + \tan n} \right)^n = \frac{(\cos n + i \sin n)^n}{(\cos n - i \sin n)^n} = \frac{\cos n + i \sin n}{\cos n - i \sin n}$$

$$\left(\frac{\cos n + i \sin n}{\cos n - i \sin n} \right)^n = (\cos n \cos i \sin n)^n = (e^{in})^n = e^{in}$$

(3)

لما زادت المثلثات (أي المثلثات المترادفة) في المجموع كل مجموع

لما زادت المثلثات

$$\sqrt{2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2r \operatorname{cis}\left(\theta + \frac{mk\pi}{n}\right) \rightarrow k \leq n-1$$

$$r, 1 \quad \theta, \cdot$$

$$\Rightarrow 2, \angle$$

$$z_c \leq \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{cm}{n}\right) = \cos \frac{cm}{n} + i \sin \frac{cm}{n}$$

$$z_c \leq \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{en}{n}\right) = \cos \frac{en}{n} + i \sin \frac{en}{n}$$

}

}

}

$$z_n = \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{(en-1)k}{n}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\pi + i \sin\left(\frac{(en-1)n}{n}\right)\right)$$

لما زادت المثلثات

$$z_i \Rightarrow$$

لما زادت المثلثات المترادفة في المجموع كل مجموع

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \cos\left(\frac{ix}{n}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) e^{\cos\frac{ix}{n}} + \dots + \cos\left(\frac{(n-1)x}{n}\right) =$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) + \dots + \cos\left(\frac{(n-1)}{n}\right) = -1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sin\left(\frac{ix}{n}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) + \dots + \sin\left(\frac{(n-1)x}{n}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) + \dots + \sin\left(\frac{(n-1)x}{n}\right) =$$

⑨

الآن نريد عد ونحو المثلثات والدوال المثلثية

$$1+2+2^2+2^3+\dots = \frac{2^0-1}{2-1} = \frac{2^{\frac{m}{n}}-1}{2-\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$2+1+2^2+2^3+\dots = 2^0+2^1+2^2+2^3+\dots =$$

$$\frac{2+1+2^2+2^3+\dots}{2^0} = (2^0+2^1+2^2+\dots) + 2^0 =$$

$$= 2^0(1+2+2^2+2^3+\dots) + 2^0 = 2^0 =$$

$$\Delta e^{\frac{im}{n}} = \Delta e^{\frac{(1n-10)m}{n}} = \Delta e^{\frac{m}{n}} = e^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$2^0 = \frac{2^1}{2} = \Delta 2^0 = \frac{\Delta 2^1}{2} = \frac{\Delta \Delta e^{\frac{im}{n}}}{e^{\frac{m}{n}}} = \frac{\Delta \times (-1)^2}{e^{\frac{m}{n}}} = \frac{\Delta}{e^{\frac{m}{n}}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\cos \frac{v_m}{\Delta} + i \sin \left(\frac{v_m}{\Delta} \right)} \times \frac{\cos \frac{v_m}{\Delta} - i \sin \frac{v_m}{\Delta}}{\cos \frac{v_m}{\Delta} - i \sin \frac{v_m}{\Delta}}$$

$$\frac{\alpha(\cos(-\frac{v_m}{\Delta}))}{1} + \alpha(-\cos \frac{v_m}{\Delta} - i \sin \frac{v_m}{\Delta}) =$$

$$-\alpha \cos \frac{v_m}{\Delta} + \alpha e^{j\frac{v_m}{\Delta}}$$

(مود) \rightarrow وتحتاج إلى

Ex) $e^{\lambda t} = e^u(e^{ju}) = e^u(\cos u + j \sin u) = e^u \cos u + e^u j \sin u$

costs of $\Delta \Sigma$.

Simplifies

$\Delta \Sigma) \int e^{(j\omega_0 t)^n} dt \xrightarrow{j\omega_0} e^{jn\omega_0 t} = \frac{e^{jn\omega_0 t}}{n} (1-j)(\cos n\omega_0 t + j \sin n\omega_0 t)$

$$= \frac{e^{jn\omega_0 t}}{n} (\cos n\omega_0 t + j \sin n\omega_0 t - \cos n\omega_0 t)$$

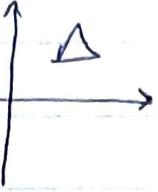
* $\int e^{(j\omega_0 t)^n} = \int e^n (\cos n\omega_0 t + j \sin n\omega_0 t) \Rightarrow \int e^n \cos n\omega_0 t = \frac{e^n}{n} (\cos n\omega_0 t)$

$$\int e^n \sin n\omega_0 t = \frac{e^n}{n} (\sin n\omega_0 t - \cos n\omega_0 t)$$

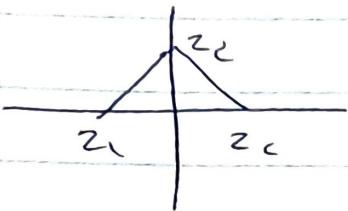
Q

مُرسَّاتٌ مُجْهَّزٌ ۷-۷ خرداد

مُعْنَى دُوَافِعٍ دُوَافِعٍ دُوَافِعٍ دُوَافِعٍ



اَسْكَنْ دُوَافِعٍ دُوَافِعٍ دُوَافِعٍ



عددٌ صَفِيْحٌ z_c وَمُعْنَى دُوَافِعٍ دُوَافِعٍ دُوَافِعٍ دُوَافِعٍ

$$z_{1,s} = z_{c,s}$$

$$z_{c,s} = \sqrt{u_i}$$

$$z_{s,s} = \frac{\sqrt{u}}{2} u_i$$

$$z_{1,s} = (-1)^s u^s$$

$$\Rightarrow z_{1,s} + z_{c,s} + z_{s,s} = z_{1,s} + u^s - u^s = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$z_{1,s} + z_{c,s} + z_{s,s} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{z_1 - z_c} + \frac{1}{z_c - z_s} + \frac{1}{z_s - z_1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(z_c - z_c)(z_c - z_c) + (z_1 - z_c)} = 0$$

$$(z_c - z_c)(z_1 - z_c) \Rightarrow$$

$$z_c z_c - z_c z_1 - z_c^2 + z_s z_1 + z_1 z_c - z_1^2 + z_c z_1 - z_c z_c + z_1 z_c = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$-z_s^2 + z_c z_1 \Rightarrow -z_1^2 - z_c^2 + z_1 z_c + z_1 z_c + z_c z_c = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$z_1^2 - u^2 + u^2, u^2 + \sqrt{u^2} u_i, \sqrt{u^2} u_i = 0$$

1

$$y \rightarrow y_s \cos x \Rightarrow y = e^{im} s \cos m \sin x \Rightarrow y^n = e^{nid}$$

$$u \neq \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \cos \theta \Rightarrow u = e^{i\theta} \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \Rightarrow u = e^{i\theta}$$

a) $\frac{y^n}{x^n} = \frac{u^n}{y^n} = \frac{e^{nid}}{e^{nid}} + \frac{e^{nid}}{e^{nid}} = \underbrace{\frac{e^{(nx-n\theta)i}(n\theta-n\pi)}{z}}_{2} + \frac{e^{-n\theta}}{z}$

$$2 + \frac{1}{z} \text{ s.t. } \operatorname{Re} z = \operatorname{Im} (\cos(n\theta - n\pi)) = \operatorname{Im} (\cos(n\theta - n\pi))$$

b) $\frac{u^n - y^n}{u^n y^n} = \frac{e^{(n\theta-n\pi)i} - e^{(n\theta-n\pi)i}}{z} = \frac{e^{(n\theta-n\pi)i} - e^{-(n\theta-n\pi)i}}{z}$

$$\operatorname{Re}(e^{n\theta-n\pi}) = \cos(n\theta - n\pi) \Rightarrow$$

2

$$u = \frac{1}{x^k + \epsilon} = \frac{1}{(x^{k+m} + \epsilon)(x^{-m} - \epsilon)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x+1-i)(x-1-i)(x-1+i)}$$

$$\frac{A}{x-1-p} + \frac{B}{x-1+ti} + \frac{C}{x+1+ti} + \frac{D}{x+1-i} = \frac{1}{x^k + \epsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow A(x^{\varepsilon} + e^{x+i\varepsilon})(x-1-i) + B(xe^{x+i\varepsilon})(x-1-i) + C$$

$$(x^{\varepsilon} - e^{x+i\varepsilon})(x+1-i) + D(x^{\varepsilon} - e^{x+i\varepsilon})(x+1+i)$$

$$x=1+i \rightarrow ei(\varepsilon - \varepsilon i)A = 1 \Rightarrow n(i-1)A \leq 1 \Rightarrow A \leq \frac{1}{n(i-1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-1-i}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow A \leq \frac{1+i}{12}$$

$$x=-1-i \Rightarrow -i(\varepsilon - \varepsilon i)B \leq 1 \Rightarrow (-ni-n)B \leq 1 \Rightarrow B \leq \frac{1}{ni+n} \Rightarrow B \leq \frac{1+i}{12}$$

$$x=-1-i \Rightarrow (\varepsilon - \varepsilon i)(-i)c \leq 1 \rightarrow (n-ni)c \leq 1 \rightarrow c \leq \frac{1}{n-ni} \Rightarrow c \leq \frac{1+i}{12}$$

$$x=-1+i \Rightarrow (\varepsilon - \varepsilon i)(xi)D \leq 1 \rightarrow (ni+n)D \leq 1 \Rightarrow D \leq \frac{1-i}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \geq \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{-1-i}{x-1-i} + \frac{i-1}{x+i-1} + \frac{1+i}{x+1+i} + \frac{1-i}{x+1-i} \right) \geq$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{-\varepsilon u + \varepsilon}{u^{\varepsilon} - e^{u+i\varepsilon}} - \frac{+cu + c}{ue^{u+i\varepsilon}} \right) \geq \frac{-\frac{1}{n}u + \frac{1}{n}}{u^{\varepsilon} - e^{u+i\varepsilon}} + \frac{\frac{1}{n}u + \frac{1}{n}}{ue^{u+i\varepsilon}}$$

مختصرات

$$C \geq \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{n} \cos n \alpha \dots \rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(km+1)\alpha}{r^n} \geq$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} r^n e^{(m+1)\alpha i} = (m+1)e^{(m+1)\alpha i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(r\alpha_i + i)\alpha_i}{e^{-r\alpha_i}} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{-(r\alpha_i + i)\alpha_i}{e^{-r\alpha_i}} \right) s$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \left(e^{-\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} e^{\alpha_i} \left(\frac{e^{-r\alpha_i}}{r} \right)^i + e^{-\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-r\alpha_i}}{r} \right)^i e^{-\alpha} \right)$$

~~$$\stackrel{?}{=} \left(e^{-\alpha} + \frac{e^{-r\alpha_i}}{r} + \frac{-\alpha_i - \alpha}{e^{-r\alpha_i}} \frac{e^{-r\alpha_i}}{r} \right) s$$~~

$$= \frac{1 - e^{-\alpha}}{1 - re^{-\alpha}} s$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \left(e^{-\alpha} \frac{e^{-r\alpha_i}}{r - e^{-r\alpha_i}} + e^{-\alpha} \frac{e^{-r\alpha_i}}{r - e^{-r\alpha_i}} \right) s$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \left(\frac{re^{-r\alpha_i}}{r - e^{-r\alpha_i}} + \frac{re^{-r\alpha_i}}{r - e^{-r\alpha_i}} \right) s = \frac{re^{-r\alpha_i} - e^{-r\alpha_i} - e^{-r\alpha_i} - e^{-r\alpha_i}}{re^{-r\alpha_i} + e^{-r\alpha_i}} s$$

$$\frac{\alpha_i - \alpha_i}{r - r} \rightarrow \frac{rcos\alpha}{\alpha - rcos\alpha}$$

مکانیک سیار

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{1-\alpha} \frac{dm}{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha}} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} (-c\sqrt{\alpha}) + \ln(\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\alpha})$$

$$Qu = c + \sqrt{d}$$

(1)

$$I_s = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dm}{x^{\alpha+1}} = \int_0^{\infty} dm \Rightarrow I_s = \left[\ln(m) - \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(x^{\alpha+1}) \right]_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \left[\ln\left(\frac{(x^{\alpha+1})^{\alpha}}{x^{\alpha+1}}\right) \right]_0^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{(x^{\alpha+1})^{\alpha}}{x^{\alpha+1}}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{0}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$I_s = -\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} - 0\right) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

(2)

$$As \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{1+x^2} dm = \frac{x^{\alpha} \tan \theta}{\sec \theta} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan \theta (\sec \theta)}{(1+\tan^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan \theta}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan \theta}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan \theta d\theta \Rightarrow B, \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{x^{\alpha} \tan \theta}{\sec \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan \theta}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+\tan^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+\tan^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\tan \theta}} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan \theta}} d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan \theta}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan \theta}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} P(\sec \theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} P(\cot(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} P(\cot(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} P(\tan \theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan \theta} d\theta = A$$

$$\text{Ex. } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-u}}{(e^u)^c e^u} du, \xrightarrow{u=t} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^c e^t} \cdot \left(\frac{dt \tan \frac{t}{\sqrt{c}}}{\sqrt{c}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} < \frac{m}{\sqrt{c}} < \frac{\sqrt{c}n}{c}$$

$$\textcircled{r} \int_1^n \frac{e^{-u}}{(u-n)^c} du = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{n-\epsilon}^n \frac{e^{-u}}{(u-n)^c} du = \frac{\epsilon (n-\epsilon)^{-c+1}}{c-1} \Big|_{n-\epsilon}^n \xrightarrow{\text{Cauchy}}$$

$$\textcircled{ca} \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-t^m}}{t^m} dt = \int_0^1 e^{-t - \frac{1}{m t}} dt \xrightarrow{dt = -\frac{1}{m t} dt}$$

$$\int_1^\infty t e^{-t} dt \text{ ist } \text{einfach!} \Big|_1^\infty \Rightarrow e^{-t} \Big|_1^\infty = \infty - \infty = \infty \xrightarrow{\text{Cauchy}}$$

$$\textcircled{89} \int_0^m \frac{du}{\sqrt{m-u}} \text{ L'hospital} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{m-u}} \xrightarrow{u \rightarrow m} \int_0^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{m-u}} du$$

$$\left[\sqrt{m-u} \right]_0^m = \sqrt{m} - \sqrt{m-m} = \sqrt{m} - 0 = \sqrt{m}$$

$$\textcircled{87} \int_{\sqrt{n+\varepsilon}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t \sqrt{n+\varepsilon-t}} dt = \int_{\sqrt{n}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t \sqrt{n-t}} dt = \int_{\sqrt{n}}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t \sqrt{n-t}}$$

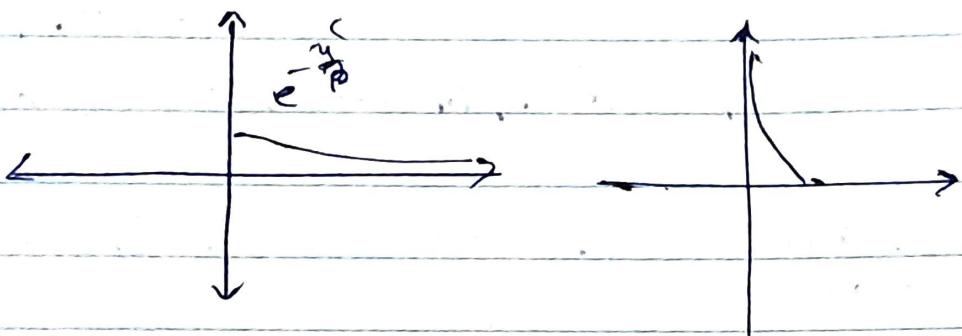
$$= \int_{\sqrt{n}}^{\infty} \frac{du}{u \sqrt{n-u}} + \int_{\sqrt{n}}^{\infty} \frac{du}{u^2 \sqrt{n-u}} \xrightarrow{u = t \sqrt{n-u}, du = \frac{n-u}{t} dt} \int_{\sqrt{n}}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2 + n}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+u^2} du \stackrel{u = \tan \theta}{\Leftrightarrow} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{du}{1+\tan^2 \theta} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} d\theta =$$

$$\left[\arctan \frac{u}{r} \right]_0^{\pi/2} \rightarrow \left[\arctan \frac{u}{r} \right]_{0^+}^{\infty} = \arctan \frac{\infty}{r} - \arctan \frac{0}{r} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

کو ایسا کہاں

(V7)



ایسے فرمیں میں خود کا ملکا ملکا کر رہا ہو اسے ارجمند ہے جو یا یا نہ کر رہا ہے

حینہ تحریریہ اخیر

(1)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n < r \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{پوس} \frac{c_n}{p_n} \text{ پسکس} \rightarrow 0$$

$f(n) \leq c$ سے $\infty \rightarrow f$ میں پسکس

جیسے اس سارے لئے ان میں ملکا ملکا کر رہا ہے

$a_1 < a_2 < a_3 < a_4 < \dots$ میں ملکا ملکا کر رہا ہے

کرائیں کرائیں

1

لذطیخ

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n b_k}$$

کوہاں کوہاں سے اسے سرچا جو ایسا کرے

اپنے لئے اپنے مصالح کو حفظ کرنے والے کو ایسا کہا جاتا ہے

اسے حدود اور L(H)

صحیح نہیں بلکہ اسے سمجھنا کوہاں کوہاں کرے

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n b_k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n b_k}$$

لذطیخ کوہاں کوہاں کرے

لذطیخ کوہاں کوہاں کرے

2

$$\frac{b}{n^{1/p}} \rightarrow \frac{b}{n^{1/p}}$$

لذطیخ کوہاں کوہاں

$$b > \frac{b}{n^{1/p}} \rightarrow \frac{b}{n^{1/p}} \leftarrow \text{لذطیخ کوہاں کوہاں}$$

$$\frac{n}{n^{1/p}} \rightarrow \frac{n}{n^{1/p}} = \frac{n^{1-p}}{n^{1/p}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^{1/p}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^{1/p}} + \frac{(n-1) \cdot 1}{n^{1/p}} \right)^p$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1/p}-1}{n^{1/p}} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1/p}}{n^{1/p}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/p}}$$

لذطیخ کوہاں کوہاں کرے

50. $\left(\frac{\ln(n)}{n}\right)'$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln n}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n} \stackrel{\text{l'Hopital}}{\rightarrow} \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0.$$

میکاریم

dc اگر x-مقدار $c = n$ - فرضیه

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x - \sqrt{n}$ و $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}$ میکاریم.

میکاریم

nc $a_n = \frac{1}{x - \sqrt{n}}$ اگر

پس $\frac{1}{x - \sqrt{n}}$ اگر $x < c \Rightarrow f(x) \leq$

$$\text{اندازه} \frac{1}{x - \sqrt{n}} = a_n = \frac{1}{x - n}$$

میکاریم $\left(\frac{x-\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$ را ک

برای $x < c$ بازی خواهد شد

لذا $a_n \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow a_n \rightarrow 0$

میکاریم

$$ls \frac{1}{x - l} \Rightarrow xl - l^2 \rightarrow l^2, \text{ لذا} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - l^2}{l} \text{ ایکس} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - l^2}{l}$$

میکاریم

Q4. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{c^{n-1}} \Rightarrow r = \frac{e}{c} < 1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow A.s \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e \left(\frac{e}{c}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{e}{1-\frac{e}{c}} \Rightarrow A.s \frac{ce}{c-e}$

✓ 1. $b.eh^n$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sin \theta \sin^{n-1} \theta, \text{ bila}$

Colligat

(-1) $\sin \theta$

Q5. $A.s \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1} + (x+1)\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \text{ans. } \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{x-1}}$

$\frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x} - x\sqrt{x-1}} \xrightarrow{\text{zur 1.}} \frac{n}{(x+1)^{n+1} - x^{n+1}(x+1)}$

also $\underbrace{x+1 - \sqrt{x+1} x}_{\text{decreas.}} \rightarrow \cancel{\frac{\sqrt{(x+1)(x)}}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}} \rightarrow \cancel{\frac{\sqrt{(x+1)(x)}}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}} \rightarrow$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, \quad \text{①} \checkmark$

B5. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{n(n+2)(x+x)} \Leftrightarrow \text{ans. } \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)} \stackrel{\text{zur 1.}}{\sim} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2}$

B5. $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2}$

٣)

$$B \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^c} \Rightarrow \text{لما حفظناه في المراجعة}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^c} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^c} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^c} \cdot (-1)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{n^c} - \frac{1}{n^c} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^c} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^c} = \frac{1}{n^c} - \frac{1}{n^c} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1^c}$$

$$Cs \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^c} - \frac{1}{n^c} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^c} \right) \leq \frac{1}{n^c} + \frac{1}{n^c} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1^c}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^c(n^c+1)} = \frac{1}{n^c} - \frac{1}{n^c(n^c+1)} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^c} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^c} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^c(n^c+1)}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^c} - \frac{1}{n^c(n^c+1)} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^c+1} \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0 \Rightarrow \text{إذن } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^c} < \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{t^c} \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^c}, \frac{m}{t} \rightarrow \frac{1}{t^c} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{m}{t^c} - \infty$$

٣٩)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{nt^c}} \times \frac{1}{n^c \ln(n^c)} \stackrel{\text{لما حفظناه في المراجعة}}{=} \int_A \frac{dt}{t^{nt^c}} \Rightarrow \text{دالك}$$

$$\int_{n(n^c)}^A \frac{dt}{t^{nt^c}}$$

مثلاً $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^t}$

(٢)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^p}$$

$$\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^A \frac{\ln u du}{u^p} = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln u}{u^{p-1}} du$$

لما انتقال العلامة

$$I = \int \frac{\ln u}{u^{p-1}} du \xrightarrow{u = e^x} \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 - (1-p))}{A^{p-1} - (1-p)} \xrightarrow{-1/p} GR$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(p-1)^2} \xrightarrow{A \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{A^{p-1}}$$

$p \neq 1$ ، فيكون $\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{A^{p-1}}$ يتحقق

لذا $\int \frac{\ln u}{u^{p-1}} du$

(٣)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n = 0$$

$$c + (c-1) \left(\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{c-1} + \dots \right) \Rightarrow c \left(1 + \frac{1}{c-1} \right)$$

(٤)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n + \epsilon^n}{n(\gamma^n)}$$

لما $\epsilon < 1$

$$f(n) \leq \frac{\epsilon^n}{\gamma^n} + \frac{n + \epsilon^n}{\gamma^n} \Rightarrow f(n) \leq n + \frac{\epsilon^n}{\gamma^n} + \frac{(1 + \frac{\epsilon^n}{\gamma^n}) - 1}{(\frac{\epsilon^n}{\gamma^n})^c}$$

الباب السادس

$$Q_4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$
نهاية

$n^p \rightarrow \infty$

لأن مقدار

غير

$$\frac{1}{n^p} < \frac{1}{n^q}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

\rightarrow

غير

$$\frac{1}{n^p} < \frac{1}{n^q} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^q} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{n^q} = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{q}{n}}}$$

$$Q_5 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p-1}}$$

$$\text{if } n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^p} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^{p-1}}$$

$$Q_6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^p} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(p-1) \ln n}{n^p} \stackrel{Hopital}{\rightarrow} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^p \ln n}{n^p} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} p \leq 1 & \text{converges} \\ p > 1 & \text{diverges} \end{cases}$$

②

$$\frac{1}{n^n} < \frac{1}{r^n} \quad \text{لأن } r^n > n^n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^n} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{r^n} = 1.00$$

مدى تقارب المقدار

③

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R \left(\sqrt[n]{n^k + n^{k+1}} - \sqrt[n]{n^k - n^{k+1}} \right)$$

$$\text{لأن } \sqrt[n]{n^k} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^k + n^{k+1}} - \sqrt[n]{n^k - n^{k+1}}}{n^k}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n^k} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{لأن } n^k \rightarrow \infty$$

$$|1 - n^{-k}| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{لأن } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$1 - n^{-k} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{لأن } n \rightarrow \infty$$

④

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n! e^n}$$

لأن $x^n/n! \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)! e^{n+1}}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^n}$$

لأن $(n+1)^{n+1} \rightarrow 0$

آنچه را می‌دانیم

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^m}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^m}{n^m}}{\frac{\ln n}{n^m}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{\ln n}{n^m}} = \infty$$

لذا داریم

(2)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$

نماینده $\frac{1}{n}$ نیست

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{-1}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{دراز}$$

37-1) میتوانیم

(3)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^m}{(n!)^k}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{(n+m)!}{(n-1)!}}{\frac{(n+m)!}{(n-1)!}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+m)(n+m-1)\dots(n+1)}{(n-1)!} \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \text{باشندگان}$$

دراز

(4)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

آنچه می‌دانیم با اینجا مطابقت ندارد

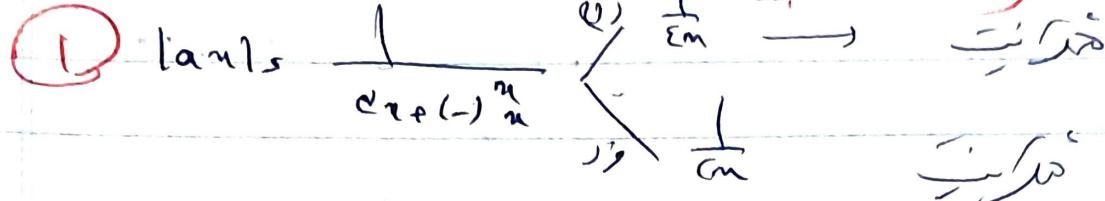
$$\Rightarrow f(n) \leq \frac{\ln n}{n} \leq f(m) \leq \frac{P(n-m+1) < n^P}{n^P}$$

$$p \ln n - \ln n \\ \text{persons}$$

برای تردیک و دلیل مذکور متن

For $\theta \alpha > c \Rightarrow P(n) \rightarrow \ln P_n (P(n)) \leq 0 \Rightarrow P(n) \leq 1.$

$$\Rightarrow P \leq \ln c \neq -\infty \text{ and } \Rightarrow P \leq 1.$$



برای این بحث اصلی است

(۱) $a_n, (-1)^n (\sqrt{n} \lambda_n), \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n} \lambda_n}{\sqrt{n}}$ (جذر n)

$$\Rightarrow a_n, (-1)^n \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \lambda_n} = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n} \lambda_n} \Rightarrow \text{لامب} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \lambda_n}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \lambda_n} = 0$$

(۲) $\frac{(-1)^n}{n \lambda_n^2}, \ln \text{لامب} \frac{1}{n \lambda_n^2}$

$$\text{لامب} \frac{1}{n \lambda_n^2} \rightarrow \text{گرسنگی} \frac{1}{\lambda_n^2}$$

برای این بحث اصلی است

$$\Rightarrow \text{لامب} \rightarrow \text{گرسنگی}$$

برای این بحث اصلی است

٤) $\lim \frac{n}{cn+1} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{cn+1}{cn} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{n}}{\frac{cn+1}{n}} = \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow R_s$

$$\Rightarrow |cn| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow -\delta < n < 1$$

٥) $\lim \frac{(-1)^n}{cn+1} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{cn+1}{cn} \right| \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{cn+1} \right) = 1 \rightarrow R_s$

$$\Rightarrow |cn| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow -\epsilon < n < \epsilon$$

٦) $\lim \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{cn+1}{cn} \right| = 1 \rightarrow R_s$

$$|cn| < 1 \rightarrow -1 < n < 1 \rightarrow \text{آدا} \quad \checkmark$$

٧) $\lim \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{cn+1}{cn} \right| \Rightarrow \frac{(n+1)(nc)}{x^{n+1}} \leq R_s$

$$\Rightarrow (n+1) < \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow 0 < n < \frac{1}{c}$$

\checkmark طلاق

٨) $\lim \frac{(-1)^k}{cn} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{cn+1}{cn} \right| \leq \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow R_s$

$$|cn| < 1 \rightarrow -1 < n < 1$$

٩) $\lim \frac{\ln \frac{1}{n^2}}{cn} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{cn+1}{cn} \right| \leq \frac{1}{c} \rightarrow 1 \leq R_s$

$$\textcircled{W} \quad \lim s_{\frac{1}{m}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_{m+1}}{c_m} \right| \stackrel{s_1}{\rightarrow} R \text{ or } \infty$$

$\ln c_n \rightarrow -\infty \Leftrightarrow -\delta < \alpha < 0$

if $n, d \rightarrow \infty$ then D , if $\alpha = -d \rightarrow$

$$\textcircled{EY} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{n(c_m)} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_{m+1}}{c_m} \right| \stackrel{1}{\rightarrow} R, 1$$

$c_m < 1$

جواب

$$\textcircled{D} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{1+c_n}{c_n} \right) \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1+c_n) - \ln(1-c_n) \approx$$

$$\ln c_n \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\underset{\approx}{\longrightarrow}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n c_k^n \right) \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_{c_1}^{c_n} x^n dx \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \alpha \frac{1}{c_1} \right) \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\underset{\approx}{\longrightarrow}} \text{grads} \frac{1}{c_1^{n+1}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \alpha \frac{1}{c_1} \right) \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\underset{\approx}{\longrightarrow}} \text{grads}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha \frac{1}{c_1} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{c_1}^{\infty} (x^{-1})^n (c_1^n + \text{grads}) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{c_1}^{\infty} x^{-1} (c_1^n) dx \right)$$

$$\text{grads} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{c_1}^{\infty} \alpha x^{-1} (-1)^n x^n dx \rightarrow \text{grads} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{c_1}^{\infty} \alpha x^{-1} (-1)^n x^n dx$$

$$Q \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n s_n \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \int \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \text{ dargestellt } \ln(1-x) \neq$$

$$(n \frac{1-x^n}{1-x} \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -(-1)^n (n+1)_m^{n+1} = n \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty})$$

$$\int \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n}{m} x^n dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{n}{m} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{x}$$

für $x = 1$: $\left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{x} \right)$

$$Q \frac{e^{cx}}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{cn}} = \frac{e^{cx} - e^{-cx}}{e^{cx} + e^{-cx}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c^n}{n!} e^{cx} + \frac{e^{-cx}}{n!} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{e^{cx}}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{e^{-cx}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{e^{cx}}{e^{cx} - e^{-cx}} = \frac{e^{-cx}}{e^{cx} - e^{-cx}} \xrightarrow{e^{cx} = e^{-cx}} \frac{e^{-cx}}{1 - e^{-2cx}} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-nx}}{1 - e^{-2cx}}$$